



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Can Middle East War Be Averted?

Search Goes On for Solutions of Arab-Israeli and Suez Canal Controversies

THE world, in recent weeks, has faced its greatest crisis since troops of the United States and other free lands fought in 1950-1953 to save the Republic of Korea from communist conquest. Today's danger comes from the Middle East, a huge region with big deserts, robed Arabs on camels, rich oil fields, ancient and modern ways of life, and a waterway of great global importance, the Suez Canal.

Present troubles, of course, arise over the canal. It runs through Egypt for its entire length of about 100 miles to join the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Ships of 48 nations, including the United States, normally use the waterway as a major route in world trade.

The Suez Canal Company—a private business now under French-British control—has owned and operated the waterway since it opened in 1869. It was built under French direction. As a result of agreements made in 1888—and since—the canal is looked upon as a passage for ships of all lands.

President Gamal Nasser of Egypt upset the world by seizing the vital waterway just over 6 weeks ago. Promising to pay former owners for their loss, Nasser made the canal company the property of Egypt. He said he'd keep the route open, but insisted that Egypt alone would control it.

(Continued on page 6)



THE BIG GAME—Presidential campaign—is under way but we won't know the score until votes are cast in November

## Parties Clash on World Affairs

Eisenhower Administration's Record on Foreign Policy Is One of Many Important Subjects Debated in the 1956 Presidential Election Campaign

NEXT November 6, the American voters will choose a President and a large number of congressmen. Hundreds of important state and local offices are to be filled at the same time, but the contest over the Presidency will, as always, be the main national attraction.

Which party has the better chance of winning? Will the President and Vice President who take their oaths of office next January be Republicans or Democrats? Will the party that gives our country a President also win con-

trol of the Senate and the House of Representatives? These are questions which the next 2 months will answer.

Between now and election time, Democratic and GOP spokesmen will be vigorously arguing their cases.

During this period, the AMERICAN OBSERVER is presenting a series of articles on the big issues which are being fought out in the election campaign. The first of these pro-and-con discussions appears on the following page, and it takes up the question of foreign policy.

Both sides clearly recognize this topic as vital, since the skill with which U. S. foreign relations are conducted could mean the difference between peace and war.

Who should be chosen—Eisenhower or Stevenson—to lead our country in its dealings with other nations? A major aim of the American people is to achieve a permanently peaceful world. Under which party will the U. S. government, with its great international influence, work more effectively toward that goal? How well has the Eisenhower administration handled foreign affairs? The American people must try to make up their minds carefully on these matters.

In articles to come, we shall discuss other issues—such as national defense, farm policy, the handling of natural resources, and the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates' personal qualifications.

In the debate on foreign policy, the Republican case is presented first. The Democratic side will lead off in next week's discussion. We shall keep alternating in this way throughout the campaign. The purpose is to keep either party from always having the last word.

Don't let yourself be influenced by the order in which the arguments appear. Try to analyze the Democratic and Republican cases on their own merits.

A good method is to make a list of what you consider to be the strong and weak points of each party. Then decide which one you would rather have guide our nation at this time. Actively support the political group of your choice. Stories elsewhere in this paper tell how youths—even before they reach voting age—can make their political influence felt.

(Please turn to page 2)

## HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

### MANY CHANGES

Voting methods have changed greatly since colonial times. Then, voters generally appeared at the polling place and called out their choice of candidate in a loud voice. Paper ballots did not come into wide use until the early 1800's. The movement toward secret balloting began in the late 1800's, and was adopted in most states by the early 1900's.

### CHOOSING CANDIDATES

The first national nominating convention was held in 1831 by the Anti-Masons, a party that soon died. Before then, the Presidential nominees were picked by national and state party leaders.

### RECORD BALLOTING

The longest nominating convention on record was the Democratic meeting in 1924. The delegates finally picked John W. Davis after they cast 103 ballots over a period of 16 days. The lengthiest Republican convention, in

1880, took 36 rounds of balloting over a 7-day period. James A. Garfield was the nominee.

### PER CENT WHO VOTE

In the 1952 Presidential election, about 63 per cent of our eligible voters cast ballots. That was unusually good for our country, but voters in several other lands made a much better percentage record in their last big elections: Britain, 77 per cent; Sweden, 79 per cent; Denmark, 81 per cent; Italy, 94 per cent.

### WOMEN IN POLITICS

In 12 nations of the world, women are still not allowed to vote. They are: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Liechtenstein, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, and Yemen.

### COMPULSORY VOTING

Should the United States require voting in elections? A few countries, such as Australia and Belgium, do so

by fining non-voters. These lands usually have election turnouts of better than 95 per cent. People who oppose compulsory voting argue that it is better to have only interested citizens cast ballots than to force uninformed and unwilling people to vote.

### OLDEST AND YOUNGEST

The oldest member of Congress is Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island. He is 88 years of age, and was elected in 1954 to serve a 6-year term. Representative John D. Dingell, Jr., of Michigan is the youngest congressman. He is 30 years old (a representative must be at least 25). Mr. Dingell will run for re-election in November.

### PARTY CONVENTIONS

This year's conventions were unusual for being so late. Formerly, the party meetings generally took place in July or earlier. The attempt is being made to shorten the campaigning period between convention and election time.

# Our Nation's Foreign Policy Is Debated

(First of a Campaign Series by Tom Myer)

## "Well Done," Says the GOP

**P**RESIDENT Eisenhower recently said: "The prestige of the United States since the last world war has never been as high as it is this day." Eisenhower himself deserves a big share of the credit for this fact. Through sound and constructive leadership in foreign policy, he has performed a great service to America.

Conditions are more stable in the world now than they were when our party took control of the U. S. government 4 years ago. Although the Democrats can point to a number of inter-

agreements with 42 other countries.

Since Eisenhower took office, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has been strengthened by the addition of Western Germany. The United States has acquired air and naval bases in Spain. A Far Eastern defense group, known as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, has been formed. Our government has encouraged the formation of a military alliance consisting of Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and Britain—for protection in the Middle East.

Many countries outside the Soviet bloc are receiving U. S. aid in building their economic strength. We help underdeveloped nations—such as India—to set up new industries, learn better farming methods, establish schools, and fight disease. President Eisenhower believes that our efforts along this line are helping to bolster the free world against communism.

Democrats are quick to point out recent cases in which America has encountered difficulties with her allies. For example they mention Iceland, a member of NATO. American troops are stationed in that country as part of the NATO defense arrangement, but the Icelandic government may eventually request that they leave.

The Eisenhower administration cannot be blamed for such a development. Iceland is a small country—freedom-loving and fiercely independent. Icelanders simply don't like to have foreign troops on their soil. The Democrats couldn't have handled such a situation any better than we have.

In recent weeks, the world's main trouble spot has been Egypt. President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, have been extremely skillful in handling U. S. relations with that country.

Eisenhower and Dulles have refused to adopt a "soft" policy toward Egyptian President Nasser. Largely in view of Nasser's hostility toward the West and his friendliness toward Russia, our government withdrew its offer to help Egypt construct a huge dam at Aswan.

### Preserving Peace

On the other hand, the United States has exerted a moderating influence on Britain and France during the crisis over Egyptian seizure of the Suez Canal. If war is avoided in the Middle East this fall, Eisenhower's and Dulles' efforts may be largely responsible.

President Eisenhower, personally, is one of the most deeply admired leaders in the world today. Even the Russians respect him. His plan for international cooperation in harnessing the atom for peacetime purposes captured the imaginations of people everywhere. So did his proposal—made at Geneva last year—that America and Russia be permitted to photograph each other's territory from the air.

Eisenhower became a military hero in World War II, but mankind now looks upon him as a great leader for peace. It is under his continued leadership that our country can best promote international peace and security.

## "Bungled," Democrats Reply

**W**HEN the Republicans claim a brilliant record on foreign policy, they are talking nonsense. As to President Eisenhower's recent statement about America's "high prestige" abroad, newsman Ernest K. Lindley says: "If he really believes that the prestige of the United States is higher than at any time since the Second World War, he is probably the only informed observer of world affairs who does."

Republicans boast that the Eisenhower administration has "kept the Russians and the Red Chinese guessing." Unfortunately, it has also kept the free world guessing.

For example, there is complete confusion over our government's attitude toward "neutral" countries such as India and Indonesia. President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, and Secretary of State Dulles have made all sorts of conflicting statements on this subject lately.

### Korea and Indochina

GOP spokesmen claim credit for stopping the wars in Korea and Indochina. But the Korean armistice, which occurred in 1953, certainly represented no great victory for our side. During the last 3 years, moreover, little has been done to stop or prevent communist violations of the truce.

As to Indochina, it serves as a good example of how far the Republicans will go in twisting the facts. Early in 1954—while French and non-communist native forces were still fighting against the Reds in Indochina—President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles kept declaring that a communist victory in that area would open all Southeast Asia for Red conquest. We would strike massive blows, they hinted, to prevent such a victory.

Later, when France abandoned much of Indochina to the communists, our government took no effective action. The GOP now seeks "credit" for the Indochina truce, though that truce actually was a defeat for our side in the present world struggle.

Republicans boast of the 42 nations with which the United States maintains alliances or defense agreements. They neglect to point out that most of the agreements were entered into under Democratic administrations.

Actually, Republican policies have weakened the free world's network of defense alliances. Secretary Dulles and other U. S. officials, with blustering statements, have often frightened or antagonized our allies.

Also, for political reasons here at home, administration officials keep insisting that they have reduced the threat of war, and that they have forced communist leaders to start acting more reasonably. Non-communist nations abroad begin to wonder: "If the danger of war is fading, why exert so much effort for defense?"

It is for such reasons that Iceland—on whose territory America maintains extremely important military bases—now seriously considers asking our troops to leave.

The Eisenhower administration is mishandling our country's foreign aid

program. Excessive emphasis on the military phases of the program have made many countries—in Asia and elsewhere—frightened and suspicious. We could win friends more easily if we took greater interest in helping underdeveloped nations to achieve better standards of living.

When statesmanship has been urgently needed in our dealings with other countries, the Republicans have too often been guided by petty and selfish political considerations. Look at India, for example. That big country stands aloof from both the Soviet and anti-Soviet blocs. But her friendship is extremely important to us, and it will be just as much a disaster for the free world if India ever goes communist as it was for China to do so.

When Eisenhower took office, America's ambassador to India was Chester Bowles—a man for whom the Indians had a very high regard. Since Mr. Bowles is a Democrat, the new administration lost no time in replacing him.

Another able man in the same post was John Sherman Cooper. But Cooper, a Republican, came home this summer because President Eisenhower wants him to try to win a Senate seat away from the Democrats in Kentucky. The GOP seeks to look after its political welfare at all costs.

In his political statements, President Eisenhower ignores the fact that he has often needed to rely on Democratic lawmakers for help on matters of foreign policy. This summer, for instance, there was a Senate effort to cut off all U. S. aid to Yugoslavia. Eisenhower opposed this move and the Senate rejected it. A majority of Republicans voted against the wishes of President Eisenhower, while a heavy majority of Democrats supported him. Other similar cases could be cited.

Republicans claim that Secretary



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

HE LOOKS fine to the Republicans

national problems and trouble spots, here is a fact that they cannot avoid: America is not at war today, and there is no full-scale war anywhere on earth.

While President Truman—a Democrat—held office, communist forces were on the march in many parts of the world. They engulfed China; they invaded South Korea in 1950; they brought years of bloodshed to Indochina. Our nation went to war in Korea against the Red invaders, and became bogged down in a stalemate which the Truman administration could not break.

Communist leaders acted more stubbornly during that period than they do now. They were less afraid of causing trouble, because the Democrats who controlled the United States government were "soft" toward them.

After Eisenhower took office, the communists began to see that America would no longer tolerate their aggression. They were afraid of what our government might decide to do. They agreed to a Korean armistice in 1953, and to an Indochinese truce a year later.

The tone in which Russia speaks to other nations is changing. Firmness by the Eisenhower administration is causing her to act a little more reasonably than before. President Eisenhower comments: "We have largely nullified [the Soviet government's] reliance upon force and threat of force."

Despite all this improvement in world conditions, the Eisenhower administration hasn't let itself—or the nation—be lulled into a false sense of security. It has kept America's defense forces strong, and has helped friendly nations all around the globe build up their military strength. The United States now maintains defense



SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

DEMOCRATS see him quite differently

Dulles has been doing a good job in connection with the Suez Canal crisis. The fact is that this crisis might not have occurred at all if Dulles hadn't angered Egypt by his abrupt withdrawal of our nation's offer to help build the Aswan Dam.

In brief, the GOP record on foreign policy is a record of irresponsibility. Our country, to put its foreign affairs back in order, should return to a Democratic administration.



## It's Up to You!

By Clay Coss

AS you start the new school year, there are certain facts which you would be smart to keep in mind. The first is that nobody can give you a good education; in fact, nobody can help you obtain one if you refuse to work and cooperate.

You, the youths of America, have much better schools and opportunities to develop your talents than do most other young people in the world. Unfortunately, though, these will be of little value unless you take advantage of them.

Compare your situation with that of an athlete. His coach can show him how to make the most of his physical abilities, but unless the athlete works and trains hard, he cannot be very successful.

The same is true of you in school. Your teachers can instruct you along lines of scholastic development. If, however, you fail to do the work that is outlined and explained by your teacher, you are doomed to failure in your studies. Moreover, shoddy working habits acquired in early years, more often than not, carry over to later life.



Clay Coss

There are three major obstacles, among others, which prevent many students from doing the best job of which they are capable:

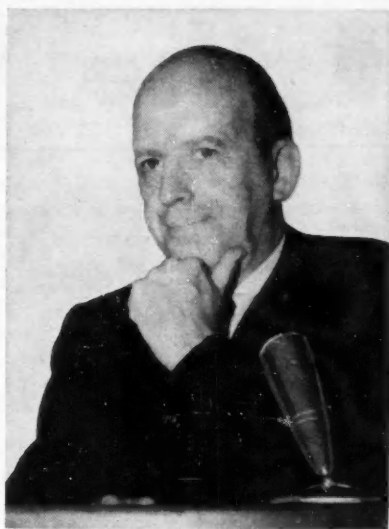
**First** is the tendency to put things off. Many of us do that, but it is a costly practice. One who has a difficult lesson to prepare may be inclined to postpone action on it.

During the entire period of delay, the job to be done hangs over the student like a cloud. If the habit of postponing action grows, as is likely, it leads to wasted time, inefficiency, and weakness. When there is a lesson to prepare, therefore, you will be wise to get at it without delay.

**Second** is the inability to plan and organize one's work. A student may spend a considerable amount of time on one lesson, and not have enough left for his other tasks. A schedule should be prepared, fixing a time for every piece of work which is to be done. A student should then hold to the schedule as nearly as possible.

**Third** is the common failure to concentrate. A student sets himself to the job at hand, and holds to it for a while. Then his mind wanders. He reads half a page, perhaps, without actually being aware of the content. His concentration may be further broken by talking over the phone or stopping to watch a TV program.

These obstacles can be overcome, and, when they are, life is much more enjoyable and rewarding. By not putting things off, you will relieve your mind of worry and strain. By planning, organizing, and concentrating, you will be able to perform your work in a shorter period than otherwise, and thus have more time for recreational pursuits.



HERBERT BROWNELL, Attorney General, is among prominent persons who have appeared on NBC's *Press Conference* television program with Martha Rountree as moderator. It's also on Mutual's radio stations.



## Radio-TV-Movies

TELEVISION viewers may see top news figures on the weekly program, "Press Conference." Every Wednesday evening, 16 outstanding newsmen and women interview a leading figure in government or politics. The guests are chosen because they are in the headlines, and usually their comments while on the program make additional headlines.

Martha Rountree is the producer and moderator of "Press Conference." She has produced several top current affairs programs in the past.

The series has been on the air since last July, and it is considered to be one of television's top current events programs. Recent guests have included Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and Presidential Assistant Harold Stassen.

Although the show generally originates in Washington, it was broadcast from Chicago and San Francisco during the political conventions.

You can see "Press Conference" every Wednesday evening on the NBC television network. It is also broadcast over radio by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Adventures in Science" is a radio program designed to appeal to science enthusiasts. The weekly series has been on the air for more than 25 years. Included among its many awards is one for being the best science radio show for young people.

Each week, a prominent guest discusses interesting developments in the world of science. Recent programs featured an expert describing research in metals and a Weather Bureau official talking about efforts to track down and predict hurricanes.

"Adventures in Science" is heard every Saturday afternoon over the CBS radio network. Consult your newspaper for time and station.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

## Science in the News

THE Army Signal Corps has developed a 2-way radio that soldiers can wear in their combat helmets. It is designed to keep infantrymen in contact with each other during a battle. This handy communication device weighs only a pound.



NO NEED to hold a receiver in this newest of phone booths. A recessed microphone and speaker—in the walls—are used for speaking and listening.

The radio is built for conversation over short distances, but the range may be increased by attaching an antenna to the top of the helmet. To answer a call, a soldier flips a switch and speaks into a microphone the size of his thumb. When talking might give away his position, he can push a button and acknowledge the message with a short radio "beep."

Life may have appeared on the earth 2½ billion years earlier than scientists had thought up to a short time ago. Recent findings of rocks containing fossils indicate that simple forms of plant and animal life appeared as long ago as 3¼ billion years. According to most previous estimates, life originated not more than ¾ billion years ago.

Geologists found the rocks in Canada and Africa. They contain the remains of plants and tiny, single-celled animals. Chemists determined their age by laboratory tests.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

## Readers Say—

One reason for the high number of highway accidents is that speeding laws are not strict enough. There are bound to be many accidents when people are allowed to drive at high speeds.

VAN CUNNINGHAM,  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Traffic laws are strict enough but they are not rigidly enforced. A driver should know that if he exceeds the speed limit he will be stopped and fined. Then people will be more careful about how fast they drive.

EUNICE LUKE,  
Tampa, Florida

We should halt the exchange of visitors with the Soviet Union. The communist leaders don't let our citizens see anything important. Their visitors to the United States, though, have a chance to take back with them some of our military secrets.

ROBERT KNOX,  
San Francisco, California

The exchange of visiting delegations with Russia cannot hurt us, and it may do some good. The Russians who come to the United States can see what life is really like here. Then they will not have to rely on what their leaders tell them about this country.

SUE SOWLE,  
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

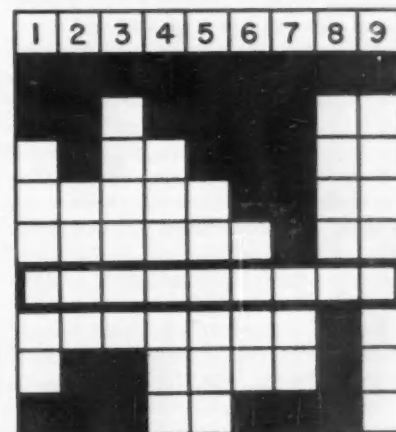
The Voice of America, operated by the United States Information Agency, is a good guardian against the spread of communism. We must continue to tell our story abroad, for the communists are spending large sums of money to spread their propaganda against the American way of life.

RONALD VEGA,  
Alamogordo, New Mexico

## CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to description given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell an important event.

1. Republicans claim credit for ending the \_\_\_\_\_ War. Democrats dispute this claim.
2. Chairman of the Republican National Committee.
3. Egypt's president.
4. Capital of New Hampshire.
5. Chairman of Democratic National Committee.
6. River in Egypt.
7. Middle Eastern \_\_\_\_\_ is a major product shipped through the Suez Canal.
8. U.S.-British withdrawal of offers to assist in building \_\_\_\_\_ Dam played a part in Egypt's seizure of Suez.
9. Name of port situated at Mediterranean entrance of Suez Canal.



# The Story of the Week

## Lawmakers' Score

Congress, Democrat-controlled, was in session this year from early January until late July. Here are some of its major actions, plus the record of how the 2 parties lined up on various issues of national and international importance:

**Defense.** Armed forces spending was jumped from 32 billion dollars last year to 34½ billions this year. Democrats requested and obtained a larger grant for Air Force than Eisenhower administration thought it needed.

**Foreign aid.** Majority of both Re-

owned housing projects for low-income families. Some 70,000 additional dwellings will be constructed. Most Democrats favored a larger program, but accepted this one.

**Resources.** Large majorities of both parties approved a big federal project for water storage and hydroelectric power in the Upper Colorado River Basin.

There were quite a few important proposals, including the following, that did not pass Congress:

**Education.** The House killed a measure which would have given states large-scale federal aid for school construction. Many more Democrats than Republicans favored this bill.

**Immigration.** A measure to ease immigration restrictions and to let more refugees enter America was sidetracked. Party positions on this issue were unclear, since no roll-call votes were taken.

**Civil Rights.** A bill aimed at creating a federal Commission on Civil Rights failed to become law. Many more Republicans than Democrats favored this measure. Proposed Commission's job would have been to investigate unfair treatment of minority groups.

**Postal rates.** Boost in postal rates was blocked. Most Republicans favored proposed increase; majority of Democrats opposed it.

**Resources.** Most Democrats voted for construction of a huge federal dam in Hells Canyon (Pacific Northwest), but project was defeated by majority of Republicans plus a minority of Democrats.

Shortly thereafter, when it came time to act on the "Fryingpan-Arkansas" water project for the upper Arkansas River Valley, just the reverse political combination defeated the project. Most Democrats plus a minority of Republicans voted against it.

**Alaska and Hawaii.** No definite action by either party was taken this year on the requests of these 2 territories for statehood.

## Khrushchev Admits It

Nikita Khrushchev, Russia's number one communist boss, made out a perfect case for democracy earlier this summer. He did so unwittingly in his attacks on the terroristic rule of the late Soviet dictator Stalin.

Khrushchev, it will be remembered, said that Stalin committed numerous crimes against the Russian people, and that the late dictator murdered anyone who dared oppose him. Hence, in so many words, Khrushchev admits that it is possible for a ruthless com-



CHRIS BAYLEY, 18, of Seattle, Washington, won first place and a scholarship in this summer's national Road-E-O safe driving contest in the nation's capital. Want to compete next year? Contact your Junior Chamber of Commerce.

publicans and Democrats approved 3¼ billion dollars in new foreign aid funds. This is roughly a billion dollars more than last year, and a billion less than Eisenhower requested this year.

**Agriculture.** Most members of both parties voted in favor of a "soil bank" plan—giving farmers special payments if they voluntarily withdraw part of their land from production of surplus crops.

Dispute arose over government's price-support program, which guarantees farmers certain minimum prices for their products. Majority of Democrats wanted to boost the price supports to higher levels, but most Republicans and minority of Democrats opposed doing so. Congress did pass a measure which would have provided higher-level price supports, but President Eisenhower vetoed it.

**Highways.** A big majority in each party approved plans for the federal government to help states finance a costly, long-range program of road building.

**Social security.** Changes were made in Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Women will now receive retirement benefits at 62 instead of 65, and totally disabled workers will obtain such payments at 50 instead of 65.

Democrats overwhelmingly supported both these changes. Eisenhower opposed both, but a big majority of Republicans in Congress favored new proposal for women, but voted against the one for disabled workers.

**Housing.** Majority of both parties authorized the federal government to continue helping cities build publicly



THEY MADE NEWS this summer in foreign and U. S. affairs (see story)

munist dictator to become so strong that he cannot be overthrown.

Under a democracy, on the other hand, officials are responsible for their actions to the people they serve. The voters can change their leadership regularly at election time. A President can even be impeached if he goes too far in abusing his authority.

Khrushchev, like other Soviet leaders, tells the people of Asia, Africa, and other regions of the world that communism is better than democracy. Yet, his own words against Stalin provide the best possible evidence that our political system is far superior to that of Soviet Russia.

## Names in the News

Here are some people who made news during the summer:

**Jawaharlal Nehru**, 66, Prime Minister of India. While still opposing the United States on certain issues, he agreed with America's view that Soviet-dominated countries of Europe should be given their freedom.

**Marshal Tito**, 64, ruler of Yugoslavia, made friendly agreements with Soviet leaders during a 3-week stay in Russia last June. But he assured Western Germany that he will not recognize communist Eastern Germany.

**Konrad Adenauer**, 80, Chancellor of Western Germany, visited the United States last June. The desire of his people to unite with Eastern Germany is growing, but he warns them against making too many concessions to the communists in order to bring about such a union.

**Dag Hammarskjöld**, 51, UN Secretary-General, has been working hard to ease tension between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

**Sukarno**, 55, President of Indonesia, was friendly and made an excellent impression during his summer visit to the United States. However, his government still seeks to avoid taking sides between Soviet and anti-Soviet nations.

**Nikita Khrushchev**, 62, is the No. 1 Soviet leader today. There are rumors, however, that he may be ousted.

**Leonard Hall**, 55, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, supervises GOP strategy in the 1956 election contest.

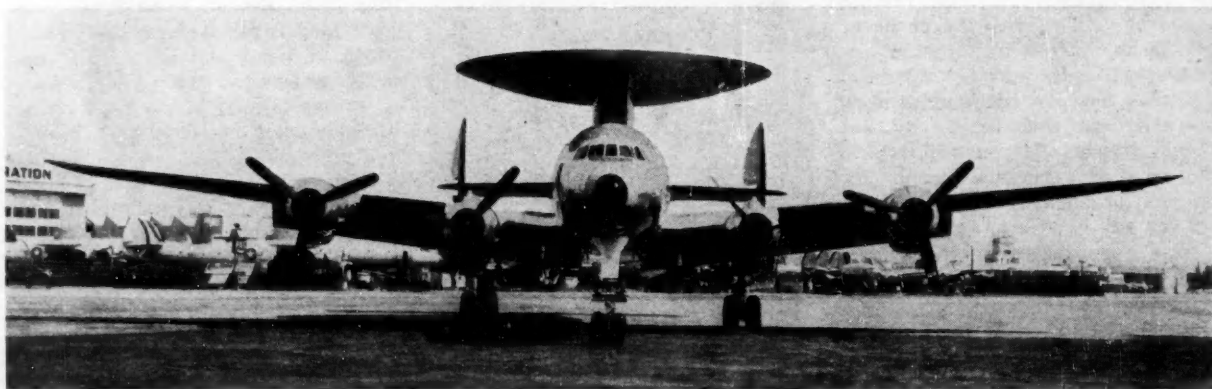
**Paul Butler**, 51, was re-elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, though another party leader—James Finnegan—is Stevenson's campaign manager.

## Student Exchange

More foreign students than ever before are expected to study in the United States in the coming school year, according to the Institute of International Education. This group supervises many student-exchange programs financed by private organizations as well as by Uncle Sam.

In the 1955-1956 school year, the Institute says, a record number of 43,000 students, teachers, and doctors studied in American schools. They came from some 120 lands scattered over the globe. Meanwhile, 10,732 Americans studied abroad during the year.

The student-exchange program



FLYING SAUCER? NO. The odd-shaped device atop this Navy Constellation is a new type of radar antenna. It's being tested in California now. Later, it may be used on planes patrolling the skies against surprise enemy attack.



sponsored by Uncle Sam is now in its 10th year. Since its beginning in 1946, this program alone has helped pay for the schooling of 29,000 American and foreign students.

### You Can Help

There are many ways in which you and other young people can help to influence the coming election.

First, you can become acquainted with the main issues of the campaign. Find out how leading candidates for public office stand on these issues. By your reading, discussing, and thinking, you will discover which candidate or party supports the policies which seem to you to be the wisest. You can then try to win other people over to your point of view. Get in touch with the local headquarters of your favorite party to find out what specific tasks you can do during the campaign.

You can also join groups which are conducting get-out-the-vote drives. At the same time, remind parents and friends of voting age that they must register (have their names recorded with election officials) in order to vote.

Find out when registrations are held in your state or community, and encourage as many citizens as possible to register. The deadline for voter registration has already passed in a few states, and occurs before the end of this month in California, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In other states voters may register in October or early November.

Remember, everyone—young people and adults—must help if democratic government is to achieve its greatest possible success.

### Summer Highlights

**June 4.** The United States released formerly secret statements of Russia's Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev telling of crimes committed by the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. Communists everywhere, who had long regarded Stalin as a hero, were temporarily stunned by turn of events.

**June 9.** President Eisenhower underwent an intestinal operation. Some days later, the White House announced that Mr. Eisenhower was recovering from his illness, and would stay in the 1956 Presidential race.

**June 25.** Thousands of angry work-

ers in Poznan, communist Poland, rose up against their Red masters. Communist guns and tanks soon crushed the revolt.

**June 30.** Two commercial airliners collided and crashed in northern Arizona, killing 128 persons.

**July 1.** Some 650,000 steelworkers went on strike, closing down most of the nation's steel mills. Workers returned to their jobs early in August after winning wage boosts and other benefits.

**July 21.** President Eisenhower and the chief executives of 20 Latin American countries met in Panama.

**July 25.** Two ocean liners, the *Andrea Doria* and the *Stockholm*, collided in a foggy sea off Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. Some 50 persons lost their lives.

**July 26.** Egypt's President Gamal Nasser seized the Suez Canal.

**July 27.** The 84th Congress adjourned.

**August 13.** Democrats began their convention in Chicago to choose Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates for the 1956 elections.

**August 16.** London parley opened on the future of the Suez Canal.

**August 20.** Republicans met in San Francisco to nominate their 1956 standard-bearers.

### South of the Border

The United States and the 20 Latin American nations to the south of us are making new moves to tighten their bonds of friendship. They are carrying out plans made last summer at the Panama meeting of Western Hemisphere chief executives.

At the Panama get-together, held July 21 and 22, the presidents of the United States and the Latin American lands agreed to set up a special committee for inter-American cooperation. The new group will work to improve friendly ties among member countries, and make plans to fight poverty and disease on this side of the globe.

### Articles to Come

Among the major articles to be discussed in the AMERICAN OBSERVER during the coming weeks are (a) latest developments in Soviet Russia; (b) policies of neutral nations; (c) political issue over U. S. defense; and (d) how parties stand on civil rights.



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



ADLAI E. STEVENSON

## Presidential Candidates

(Sketches on their running-mates next week)

**P**RESIDENT Dwight D. Eisenhower is beginning his campaign for re-election to the nation's top office. If he is successful, he will have added another chapter to an already long career of service to his country.

Ike was born in Texas in 1890 and spent his boyhood in Abilene, Kansas. When he left high school for West Point, he was beginning a climb in the Army which carried him to the top rank of the military profession—that of General of the Army.

After being graduated from West Point in 1915, Eisenhower taught soldiers at several Army camps to use the tank, then a new weapon of war. Between the two world wars, he climbed up the military ladder in posts of increasing importance. In the 1930's he and Douglas MacArthur went to the Philippine Islands on a military mission.

### Return to America

Eisenhower returned to the United States shortly before we entered World War II. He helped direct important practice maneuvers in Louisiana during 1941.

Almost a year later he was named commanding general of the European Theater of Operations. The invasions of North Africa, Sicily and Italy in 1942 and 1943 were made under his direction. In June 1944 he commanded the Allied forces which invaded German-held France and which played a major part in winning World War II. It was during the campaigns in Western Europe that Ike achieved five-star rank in the U. S. Army.

After the war Eisenhower became Army Chief of Staff. Then in 1948 he left military service to become president of Columbia University in New York City. When the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed, President Truman asked Ike to take over command of that international organization's defense forces with headquarters in France.

Eisenhower resigned his military post in June 1952 to seek the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Chosen as his party's candidate, he then—in November—defeated his Democratic opponent, Adlai Stevenson, for the White House job.

If President Eisenhower is successful in his bid for re-election, he will be the first Republican President in 56 years to be chosen by the voters for a second term after serving a complete 4-year first term. The last Republican to be thus re-elected was William McKinley in 1900.

**W**HEN Adlai Stevenson ran for the Presidency in 1952, he was a comparative newcomer to the ranks of people who make national newspaper headlines. But such is not the case today. The Illinois lawyer, chosen again as the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, is now well known throughout the nation.

Even though Stevenson lost to Eisenhower in the 1952 balloting, the vigorous campaigning of the Illinois leader won him national prominence. Since then, a global tour and frequent speaking engagements have kept his name in the headlines.

Stevenson has a lengthy record of government service. He was born in California 56 years ago, to a family well known in American and Illinois politics. His great-grandfather, Jesse Fell, aided Abraham Lincoln in his campaign to become President. Stevenson's grandfather, for whom he is named, was a U. S. Vice President.

In the 1920's Stevenson was a reporter and an editor of the Bloomington (Illinois) *Daily Pantagraph*. He is now one of the owners of the newspaper.

The Illinois lawyer was graduated from Princeton and studied law at Northwestern University. He practiced in Chicago for a while, and in 1933 became an attorney for one of the federal agricultural programs. After 2 years with the government, he returned to his law practice, but entered government work again in 1941 as a Navy Department official.

### Overseas Service

Two years later, he traveled to Italy as chairman of a group making post-war plans for that nation. In the 1940's he served as assistant to 2 secretaries of state and worked as an adviser and alternate delegate to our representation in the UN Assembly.

In 1948 he was elected governor of Illinois by the largest majority any candidate had ever gained in the state. He immediately began a movement in state government which brought about many reforms.

Though he repeatedly said he did not want the Presidential nomination in 1952, his party chose him as its candidate. The Illinois governor lost to Eisenhower in the November election, but polled the largest popular vote ever received by a losing candidate.

This year Stevenson went out after the Democratic nomination, and won it at his party's convention last month. Now he is embarked on his second campaign for the Presidency.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Doctor: "There's really no reason to worry about the habit of talking to yourself."  
Patient: "Perhaps not, but I'm such a bore."

★

Definition of rush hour: The hour when traffic is at a standstill.

★

Louise: "Doctor, when I get well will I be able to play the piano?"

Doctor: "Of course."

Louise: "That's marvelous. I never played it before."

★

Teacher: "If you were getting dinner for 6 people and had but 5 potatoes, how would you divide them to give each one an equal share?"

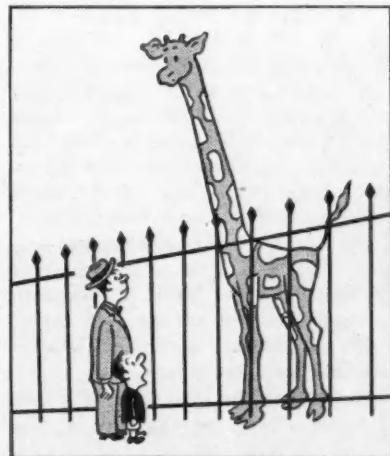
Sally: "I'd mash them."

★

A man struck oil and with his new riches built a mansion and three swimming pools. One pool he keeps filled with cool water; another with warm water. The third he keeps empty.

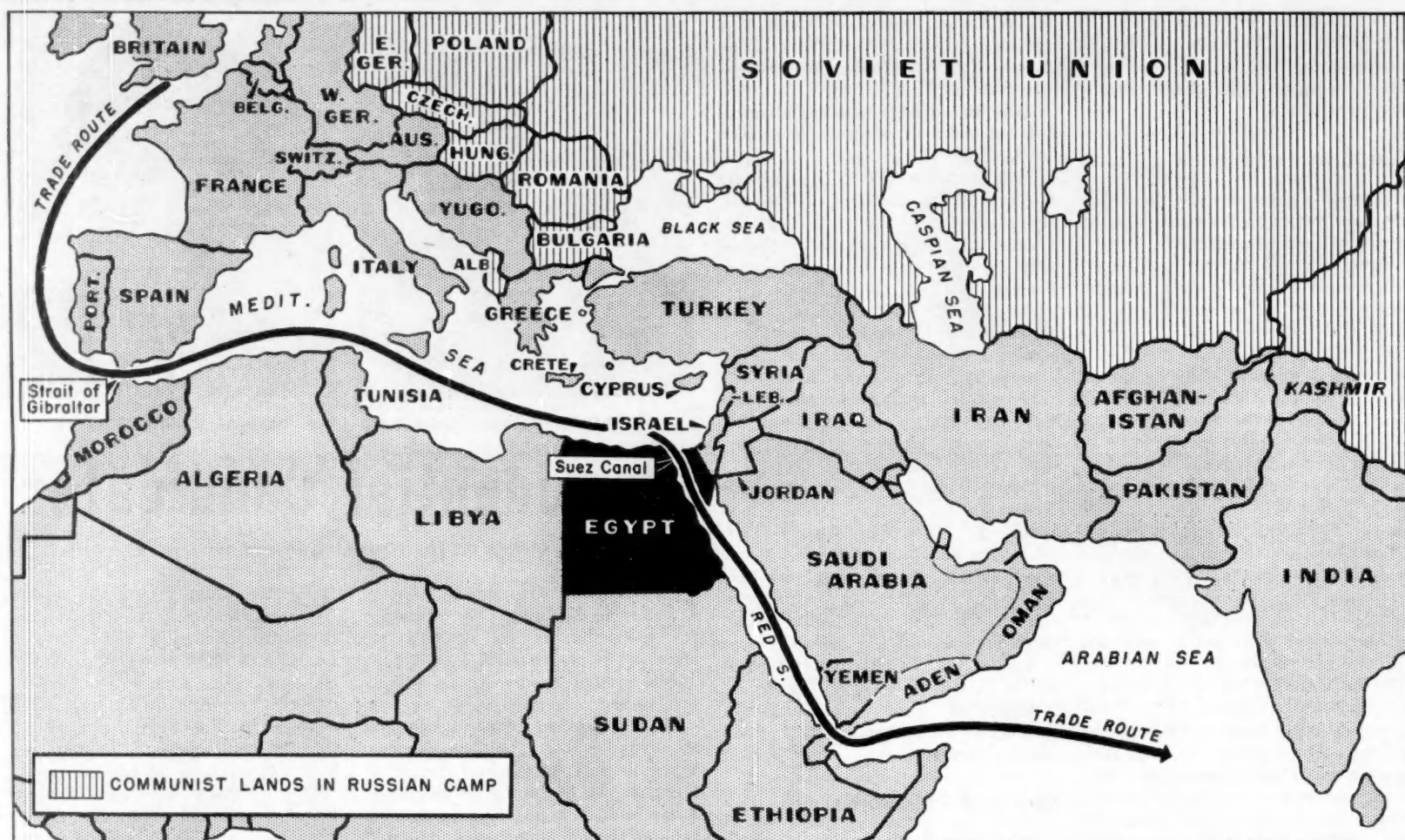
He explains: "A lot of my friends can't swim."

Customer: "I'd like to buy a book."  
Clerk: "Something light?"  
Customer: "It doesn't matter, I've got my car with me."



TONY BASSO IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE  
"Boy! What a spot for a TV antenna!"





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## Egypt's Seizure of Canal Brought World Crisis

(Continued from page 1)

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Keeping the canal open is important, but much more is at stake. Western Europe depends on Middle Eastern oil. We and Britain also have military bases in the region, and they are valuable parts of the free world's system of defenses against Russia.

*The western world could lose oil, bases, and the canal if unrest continues in the Middle East. It is important, therefore, to be acquainted with this region.*

The Middle East begins at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, where that sea washes shores of Europe, Africa, and Asia. Definitions differ, but the region is generally considered to include the following countries:

Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Iran, Israel—plus Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, and other Arabian Peninsula lands. Their total area is roughly 3,350,000 square miles, just about that of our 48 states, Alaska, and Hawaii. Population is over 100,000,000—more than half that of the United States.

Most of the people in the above countries speak Arabic and are of the Moslem faith. Iran and Turkey have their own languages, but the populations are mostly Moslem. The Republic of Israel stands alone in this area. Its people are of the Jewish faith.

The whole region is largely desert, but there are fertile coastal plains, mountains, and plateaus. Many people in the Libyan, Egyptian, and Arabian deserts are wandering tribesmen. They live in tents; herd sheep, goats, camels, and horses; and raise a few vegetables.

Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Iran are among the chief oil-producing lands. From the Middle East's huge oil stocks, western Europe gets about two-thirds of the oil it needs. The United States also gets sizable amounts.

There is little modern industry besides oil refineries, except in Israel. Most of the Middle Eastern people, other than those in the larger coastal cities, make a bare living by farming.

*Much of the Middle East has felt the sting of colonial rule and known occupation by foreign troops. Mostly independent now, the Arab lands of the area are going through a revolutionary change. Nasser of Egypt hopes to be a leader of this changing world. Let us take a look at him and his country.*

A young army officer, now 38, Nasser came to power in 1952 by planning a military revolt that overthrew the monarchy of King Farouk. An Egyptian republic was set up in 1953. As its leader, Nasser has seemed popular with his people. He has not felt sure enough of his position, however, to permit a truly democratic election in which competing candidates and parties participate.

Nasser remembers that British troops occupied Egypt for a good part of the past 74 years. The last British forces left Egyptian soil—the Suez Canal Zone—barely 3 months ago. Nasser won cheers from his people by bringing about the Suez withdrawal.

The Egyptian leader gained influence in the Arab world by buying \$200,000,000 worth of arms from Soviet Russia last year. He now has military alliances with Saudi Arabia and Yemen. His dream is to build a federation of Arab states with Egypt at its head. Some say Nasser wants to be dictator of such a federation.

Within Egypt, Nasser's big problem is to raise living standards for his 23,000,000 people. Most of them are crowded into the narrow Nile River Valley. If they are to prosper as farmers, they need more land.

To provide the land, Nasser wants to build a huge new irrigation dam across the Nile at the city of Aswan. It would water a large area of new

farms. It would also supply Egypt with 5 times more electric power than she has now for industry. The project would cost close to 2 billion dollars, and wouldn't be completed for 15 to 20 years.

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The United States and Britain also offered aid for the dam. These offers were withdrawn recently—at least for the time being. Our government's reasons probably were (1) that Egypt was getting too friendly with communist Russia, and (2) that she was buying Soviet arms with money which should be spent on the dam.

In any case, the Egyptian leader turned against us and Britain. He seized the Suez Canal. Its tolls from ships using the waterway, he declared, would pay for the dam.

*Did Nasser act legally in taking the canal?*

Probably so. The world generally accepts the right of a nation to seize property on its soil by paying fairly for it. But there are these catches:

1. The canal is worth perhaps \$200,000,000 today. Its profits, of which Egypt has already been getting 7 per cent, are around \$41,000,000 a year. So it will take at least 5 years of toll money to pay the present owners of the canal. If Nasser keeps his promise to these owners, he may have to delay construction of the dam unless Russia decides to help Egypt with a big loan. (Egypt could have saved money by waiting. The owning company—under an old agreement—would have turned over the canal as a gift to Egypt in 1968.)

2. Egypt has kept Israel from using the canal for several years. Thus, it



is being argued that Egypt has already broken agreements which she had entered into with other nations concerning equal use of the canal. That is one reason why western nations want an international committee rather than just Egypt to control the passageway.

*Could the free world do without the canal?*

Not easily. Without it, ships and oil tankers would have to go around the southern tip of Africa. The canal is a much shorter route. For example, a ship going through Suez from Boston to Pakistan saves about 14 days. It also saves over \$20,000—even after paying \$5,400 in canal tolls.

Pipelines from Iraq and Saudi Arabia now carry about 25 per cent of Middle Eastern oil for Europe to tankers on the Mediterranean. More pipelines could be built, but they are expensive and could easily be put out of use in time of war.

*Will the Arab lands take over oil properties?*

They might try if quarreling with the West continues. If reason rules, they won't.

U. S., British, and businessmen of certain other nations invested large sums in developing Middle East petroleum fields and refineries. The Arab oil lands generally share 50 per cent of profits on petroleum sales. These countries combined have a yearly income from oil of about a billion dollars. They are not likely to want to give up such profits.

Iran offers a lesson on this point. She took over oil properties, largely run by the British, in 1951. Foreign technicians left, and Iran found herself unable to operate the properties. She made new agreements to bring back foreign operators—and profits—in 1954.

*What about Israel?*

It was set up during 1948 in a part of what was Biblical Palestine, where the Jewish religion began. The Republic has become a new homeland for Jews of many countries. Among them are Germans, Poles, Romanians, Bulgarians, and others who suffered because of their religion before and during World War II.

The Arab nations, led by Egypt, went to war against the Republic in 1948-1949, and clashes still occur along Israeli-Arab frontiers. Arabs feel that Israel holds land that is theirs by right, because they had been the majority population in Palestine for years past. The Jews point to their historic claim to the territory.

*What about the future?*

A difficult period lies ahead, as the West tries to deal with Middle East problems. We and our allies shall have to move with caution and patience to convince the Arabs that we do not seek to dominate them. At the same time, we must be ready to act if the situation gets out of hand.

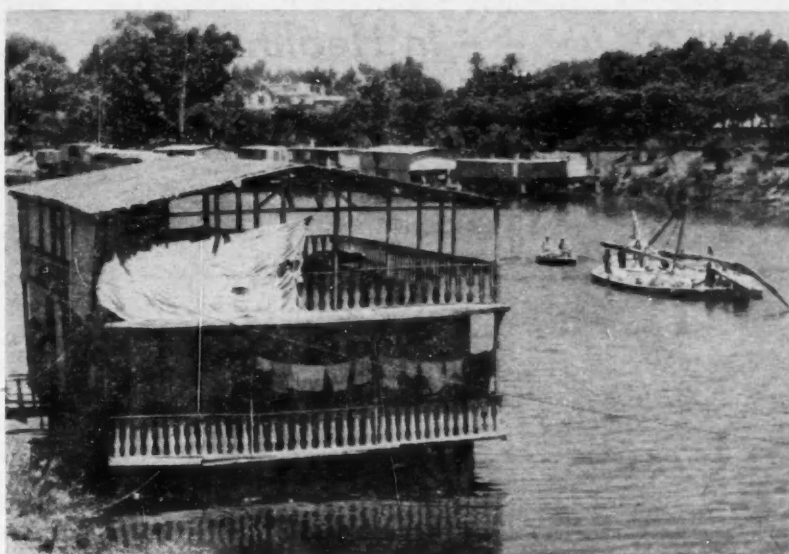
Dangerous as the problem is, these points offer hope of compromise:

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(2) The oil lands need the profits, and the West needs the oil.

(3) Egypt needs money to improve her way of life. By friendly dealings with the West, she might get it.

—By TOM HAWKINS



HOUSEBOATS are home to many Egyptians living along the Nile River

## Egypt's Mighty River

Millions of People in Middle Eastern Land Are Dependent on Waters of Nile for Their Daily Existence

THE Nile River, on which Gamal Abdel Nasser wants to build a high dam at Aswan (see page 1 story), is today—as it has been for thousands of years past—the most important factor in the life of Egypt.

Without the Nile's waters, Egypt would be almost completely a desert wasteland. But by means of these waters—used for irrigation and power—the Middle Eastern nation supports some 23,000,000 people. Further use of the great river's waters—President Nasser thinks—is the key to making his country strong and prosperous.

Seen from a high-flying plane, the Nile Valley runs like a green thread for almost 1,000 miles through the brown sands of Egypt. In the fertile valley—about 12 miles wide—live almost all the country's people. A population density which, in some places, reaches 1,500 persons per square mile makes this area along the river one of the most thickly settled regions in the world. (In the United States, the average population density is about 56 a square mile.)

Most of the valley's residents are poor Moslem farm workers. They live in huts of sun-baked mud and devote a lifetime of toil to cultivating small plots of land. Many of them still plow the fields with a pointed stick drawn by oxen. Cotton of excellent quality is the chief crop.

The average farm worker has had little schooling, and his back-breaking toil earns him less than 25 cents a day. There is much sickness and disease. The average life span in Egypt is

about 40 as compared to nearly 70 in the United States.

Right now—in early September—summer floods in the Nile Valley are beginning to recede. These floods come annually in late August. They raise the river in places more than 20 feet, and fill the reservoirs with water for irrigation.

Formerly, the yearly floods deposited a layer of black silt in the fields along the Nile. This deposit of silt gave new life to the heavily cultivated lands. Today much of this silt is contained by the irrigation dams, and sinks to the bottom of the river. The loss of this natural fertilizer makes it a problem for poverty-stricken farmers to keep their fields productive.

In ancient times, Egyptians could not understand why the Nile rose in the hot days of midsummer when not a drop of rain fell from the brassy skies. Today we know that the annual floods stem from the rainy season in far-off Ethiopia, some 1,500 miles south of Egypt.

Downpours in Ethiopia make the Blue Nile, one of the Egyptian river's 2 main branches, a rolling torrent of muddy waters and uprooted trees. The rich, black soil of the Nile Valley is accumulated silt from the highlands of Ethiopia.

The other main branch of the great stream is the White Nile, which flows out of Lake Victoria in British East Africa. It joins the Blue Nile at Khartoum, capital of Sudan.

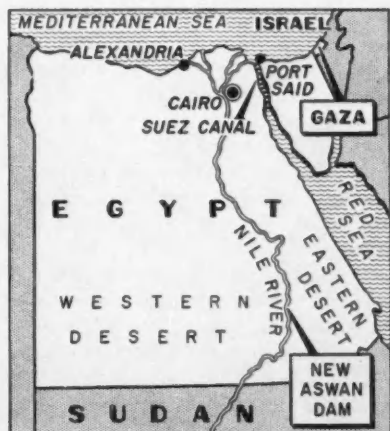
Between Khartoum and Aswan in southern Egypt are a series of cataracts. These waterfalls impede shipping, but from Aswan north to the Mediterranean Sea, the Nile is a busy traffic artery.

Along the river are many reminders of Egypt's former glory. Near Karnak, for example, are sphinxes, mighty columns, and temples built more than 3,000 years ago. This was the site of Thebes, an ancient capital of Egypt.

The Nile splits near Cairo and 2 main channels carry its waters to the sea. At the 3 points of the fertile Nile delta are Egypt's main cities—Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said.

Cairo is the capital of Egypt, and Alexandria—on the Mediterranean—is the country's chief seaport.

—By HOWARD SWEET



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

## Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. Auxiliary (awg-zil'yū-ri) forces went to the Suez area. (a) well trained (b) poorly trained (c) additional or supporting.

2. This new missile has great *velocity* (vē-lōs'ī-tī). (a) size (b) speed (c) destructive power.

3. The mayor was criticized for his *impetuous* (im-pēch'ōō-ūs) action. (a) far-reaching (b) illegal (c) slow (d) hasty.

4. The poll-taker chose people at *random* (ran'dum) and asked about their views on the Presidential candidates. (a) very carefully (b) by chance (c) at home (d) at work.

5. In a political race, the *incumbent* (in-kūm'bēnt) is the person who (a) currently holds the office (b) is expected to win (c) is expected to lose (d) campaigns the most vigorously.

6. His comment about Egypt was *apropos* (āp'rō-pō'). (a) foolish (b) surprisingly brief (c) extremely vague (d) to the point.

## SPORTS

SIXTEEN teen-age baseball players from the United States are scheduled to set out this month on a goodwill tour of 7 Latin American countries. They will meet amateur teams on the diamond in Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Cuba, as well as in the American territory of Puerto Rico.

The tour, sponsored by the American Legion, has the approval of the U. S. government. The players have been selected on a nation-wide basis from the thousands taking part in American Legion junior baseball competition.

★

High school athletes are well represented on the U. S. swimming teams for this fall's Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia.

A top contender for men's Olympic



Frank McKinney



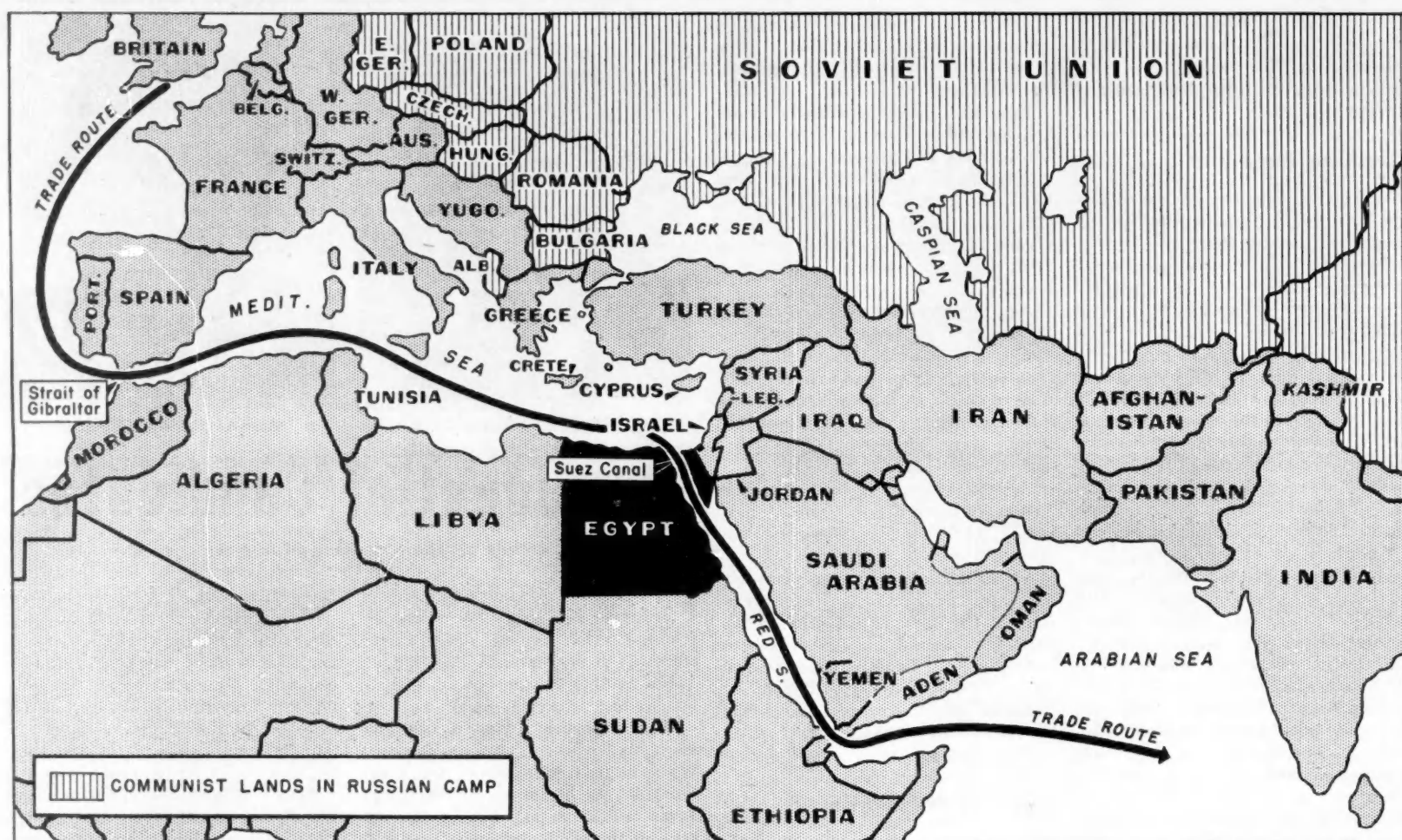
Carin Cone

backstroke honors is 17-year-old Frank McKinney, Jr., of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Pretty Carin Cone, a 16-year-old high school junior from Ridgewood, New Jersey, is America's best among women in the backstroke event.

Other high school athletes who were outstanding in last month's Olympic tryouts at Detroit include Sylvia Ruuska, 14, of Berkeley, California, and Mary Jane Sears, 16, of Bethesda, Maryland.





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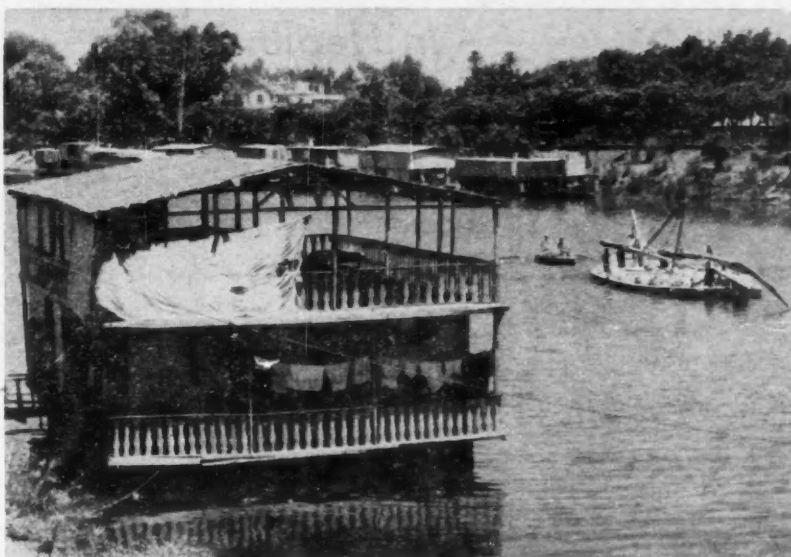
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Formerly, the yearly floods deposited a layer of black silt in the fields along the Nile. This deposit of silt gave new life to the heavily cultivated lands. Today much of this silt is contained by the irrigation dams, and sinks to the bottom of the river. The loss of this natural fertilizer makes it a problem for poverty-stricken farmers to keep their fields productive.

In ancient times, Egyptians could not understand why the Nile rose in the hot days of midsummer when not a drop of rain fell from the brassy skies. Today we know that the annual floods stem from the rainy season in far-off Ethiopia, some 1,500 miles south of Egypt.

Downpours in Ethiopia make the Blue Nile, one of the Egyptian river's 2 main branches, a rolling torrent of muddy waters and uprooted trees. The rich, black soil of the Nile Valley is accumulated silt from the highlands of Ethiopia.

The other main branch of the great stream is the White Nile, which flows out of Lake Victoria in British East Africa. It joins the Blue Nile at Khartoum, capital of Sudan.

Between Khartoum and Aswan in southern Egypt are a series of cataracts. These waterfalls impede shipping, but from Aswan north to the Mediterranean Sea, the Nile is a busy traffic artery.

Along the river are many reminders of Egypt's former glory. Near Karnak, for example, are sphinxes, mighty columns, and temples built more than 3,000 years ago. This was the site of Thebes, an ancient capital of Egypt.

The Nile splits near Cairo and 2 main channels carry its waters to the sea. At the 3 points of the fertile Nile delta are Egypt's main cities—Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said.

Cairo is the capital of Egypt, and Alexandria—on the Mediterranean—is the country's chief seaport.

—By HOWARD SWEET



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

## Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. Auxiliary (awg-zil'yū-ri) forces went to the Suez area. (a) well trained (b) poorly trained (c) additional or supporting.

2. This new missile has great *velocity* (vē-lōs'ī-ti). (a) size (b) speed (c) destructive power.

3. The mayor was criticized for his *impetuous* (im-pēch'ōō-ūs) action. (a) far-reaching (b) illegal (c) slow (d) hasty.

4. The poll-taker chose people at *random* (ran'dum) and asked about their views on the Presidential candidates. (a) very carefully (b) by chance (c) at home (d) at work.

5. In a political race, the *incumbent* (in-kūm'bēnt) is the person who (a) currently holds the office (b) is expected to win (c) is expected to lose (d) campaigns the most vigorously.

6. His comment about Egypt was *apropos* (āp'rō-pō'). (a) foolish (b) surprisingly brief (c) extremely vague (d) to the point.

## SPORTS

SIXTEEN teen-age baseball players from the United States are scheduled to set out this month on a goodwill tour of 7 Latin American countries. They will meet amateur teams on the diamond in Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Cuba, as well as in the American territory of Puerto Rico.

The tour, sponsored by the American Legion, has the approval of the U. S. government. The players have been selected on a nation-wide basis from the thousands taking part in American Legion junior baseball competition.

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High school athletes are well represented on the U. S. swimming teams for this fall's Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia.

A top contender for men's Olympic



Frank McKinney



Carin Cone

backstroke honors is 17-year-old Frank McKinney, Jr., of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Pretty Carin Cone, a 16-year-old high school junior from Ridgewood, New Jersey, is America's best among women in the backstroke event.

Other high school athletes who were outstanding in last month's Olympic tryouts at Detroit include Sylvia Ruuska, 14, of Berkeley, California, and Mary Jane Sears, 16, of Bethesda, Maryland.



## Career for Tomorrow - - - In Health Work

**A**T least 20,000 additional trained persons are needed to help an estimated 18,000,000 Americans overcome speech and hearing difficulties. So says the American Speech and Hearing Association. A career as a speech or hearing specialist offers extraordinary opportunities to serve mankind along with assurance of employment.

**Your duties**, if you decide on this vocation, will be to help individuals who have speech and hearing problems. You may, for instance, assist persons in overcoming such speech difficulties as stuttering. You may also help those who are deaf or hard of hearing to lead useful, normal lives despite their handicaps. Though some people in this field specialize in either speech or hearing problems, many of them treat individuals having both afflictions.

**Your qualifications** should include a great deal of patience and a real interest in and understanding of people. You should have a friendly personality and you must be able to gain the complete confidence of your patients to help insure the success of your treatments.

**Your training**, while in high school, should include a college preparatory course with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you will be required to go to one of the colleges that offer training in speech or hearing therapy. You can get a list of these schools from the U. S. Government Printing Office,

Washington 25, D. C. Ask for Office of Education Bulletin 13, "College and University Program for the Preparation of Teachers of Exceptional Children," and enclose 35 cents in coin.

For the better jobs in the field, an advanced college degree is almost a necessity. It takes an additional year or 2 beyond the 4-year course for the M.A., and 3 to 4 years of graduate study for the Ph.D.



NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN & ADULTS, INC.  
**THIS GIRL**, with her teacher, is considering a career in helping persons with defective speech or hearing

Many states and the District of Columbia require speech and hearing specialists to be certified. Applicants for these certificates must usually meet the requirements established by the American Speech and Hearing Association. You can find out about your state's requirements by writing to the State Department of Education, Divi-

sion of Special Education, with offices in your state capital.

**Job opportunities** are available for men and women alike. Both private and public schools, as well as welfare agencies, are looking for persons trained in this work. Private clinics and hospitals also employ speech and hearing therapists. In addition, there are opportunities to start a private practice of your own.

**Your earnings**, with a B.A. or B.S. degree, are likely to be around \$3,500 a year at the start. Persons with advanced degrees often begin at about \$4,000 a year. Experienced therapists generally earn between \$4,000 and \$7,500 annually, though a few have incomes as high as \$10,000.

**Advantages** include (1) the satisfaction that comes from helping others who are in need of aid, and (2) the good opportunities for advancement in this growing and uncrowded field.

**A chief disadvantage** is that persons lacking the proper health requirements and mental attitude would find the work to be nervously exhausting to them.

**Further information** can be secured from the American Speech and Hearing Association, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan. A quarterly publication put out by this group, called the "Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders," often contains helpful career information and may be available in your school or city library.

—By ANTON BERLE

## Historical Background - - First Two Presidents

*This is the first in a series of articles on our Presidents and the times in which they held office. The series will continue throughout the first semester, and we shall then resume our usual policy of tracing the historic origins of present-day events.*

**G**EORGE Washington was born in Colonial Virginia in 1732. He was a surveyor, Army officer, and farmer before serving as commander of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War with Britain. In 1787, he presided over the Constitutional Convention. He served as President from 1789 to 1797. In 1799, he died at his Mount Vernon, Virginia, home.

When Washington became our first President under the Constitution, the national treasury was empty and no tax receipts were coming in. The only government officials on the job were a dozen or so clerks, who hadn't been paid in weeks.

Washington had the difficult job of getting a new government launched. With the help of his assistants and Congress, he set up a tax system, a national banking organization, federal courts, a new diplomatic service, and a small army—which, by 1790, consisted of only 692 officers and men.

In time, a heated conflict developed between 2 of Washington's top officials. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton wanted a strong federal government to promote industrial development. Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson felt that the states should keep a large measure of control over their own affairs, and he wanted to keep the country mainly

agricultural. Hamilton and his supporters became known as Federalists, and the Jeffersonians called themselves Democratic-Republicans.

Indian uprisings in frontier areas and some threatened rebellions by frontiersmen over taxes made news in Washington's time. So did the cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793. There were some 4,000,000 Americans in the country at this time.

Foreign problems caused Washington many headaches. The year he became President, a revolution rocked

among Russia, Austria, and Prussia (early name for Germany).

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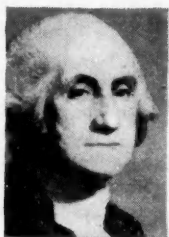
**John Adams**, a Federalist, was born in Colonial Massachusetts in 1735. Before becoming President, he was a lawyer, diplomat, and Vice President under Washington. He won the Presidency in a bitter contest between Federalists and Democratic-Republicans in 1796, but failed to win a second term 4 years later. He died in 1826.

Differences between Federalists and Democratic-Republicans were sharpened during the Adams administration. A Federalist Congress passed the Alien and Sedition acts partly to strike back at opponents for criticizing Federalist policies. The acts gave the President the right to expel foreigners, and made it a crime to criticize the government. The measures were extremely unpopular and hardly ever enforced.

In 1800, Adams moved to his new official home in Washington, D. C. The Presidential Mansion was still unfinished at the time, and the nation's new capital city was little more than a muddy village. Census takers counted 5,308,483 Americans.

In foreign affairs, the British-French wars, involving other European countries from time to time, continued off and on throughout the Adams administration. French attacks on American ships led to an undeclared naval war against France. Napoleon Bonaparte became dictator of France in 1799. He then launched wars of conquest in Europe.

—By ANTON BERLE



Washington



John Adams

France. This led to many years of warfare in Europe. In 1793, war broke out between France and Britain. Washington kept the country neutral in the conflict despite widespread American sympathy for France, our Revolutionary War ally.

During the fighting, both Britain and France interfered with our shipping on the high seas. At the same time, we had boundary disputes with England. These were partly settled in 1794 when British forces evacuated outposts on our western border.

One year later in Europe, Polish territory was carved up and divided

## News Quiz

### U. S. Foreign Policy

1. Discuss the Republican-Democratic clash as to whether American prestige abroad has risen or declined during the last 4 years.

2. Briefly describe the Republican explanation of how the Korean and Indo-Chinese wars were ended.

3. What do the Democrats say about the ending of these conflicts?

4. According to Democratic spokesmen, how has the Eisenhower administration weakened the free world's network of defense alliances?

5. What do the Republicans say about our country's relations with its allies?

6. Tell what the GOP says about President Eisenhower's personal popularity as a factor in world affairs.

7. How does the post of U. S. ambassador to India figure in Democratic attacks upon the Eisenhower administration?

### Discussion

1. In the dispute between Republicans and Democrats over foreign policy, what do you think is the strongest argument on each side? Explain your position.

2. If you were basing your decision on foreign policy alone, which party would you favor? Why?

### Middle East

1. Why is the Suez Canal of great importance?

2. How did Britain and France act after Egypt seized the canal?

3. What was our government's position?

4. Tell about Egyptian President Nasser's offer to settle the canal quarrel.

5. What, in addition to the canal, is at stake in the Middle East dispute?

6. Describe Egypt and tell how Nasser hopes to raise living standards.

### Discussion

1. Do you think Britain and France would be justified in taking the Suez Canal by force? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Should the United States reconsider and lend Egypt money to help build the proposed Aswan Dam? Why, or why not?

### Miscellaneous

1. Tell what action the 1956 Congress took with respect to defense; foreign aid; agriculture; and social security.

2. How did each of the 2 parties line up in Congress on these 4 issues?

3. Name 4 important proposals that failed to win congressional approval this year.

4. How did Russia's Khrushchev unwittingly make out a good case for democracy this summer?

5. Identify: Nehru; Tito; Adenauer; Sukarno.

6. Explain ways in which you can help influence the outcome of fall elections.

### References

"'Strong Man' and the Storm Over Suez," *Newsweek*, August 6. A discussion of Nasser's actions and the canal.

"Arab Nationalism: A Reporter's Notebook," by Hal Lehrman, *The New York Times Magazine*, August 12. Comments on leading Middle East nations.

### Pronunciations

Dag Hammarskjöld—dā hām'mer-shult'

Farouk—fā-rook'

Camal Abdel Nasser—gā-māl' āb-dēl

nās'ser

Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē-roo

Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rāt ā'du-

now-er

Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōosh-

chawf

Sukarno—sōō-kār-nō

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) additional or supporting; 2. (b) speed; 3. (d) hasty; 4. (b) by chance; 5. (a) currently holds the office; 6. (d) to the point.